

7318. Misbranding of Prescription 1000 Internal. U. S. * * * v. 2 Dozen Bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10335. I. S. No. 2903-r. S. No. W-360.)

On May 15, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2 dozen bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal, consigned by the Reese Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on January 15, 1919, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On circular) "For Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Bladder troubles, frequent urination, Inflammation * * * Continue taking * * * to insure permanent relief;" (on carton) "Prescription 1000 Internal. Is the most efficient treatment for Gleet and Gonorrhoea * * *."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of a slightly alkaline emulsion of copaiba flavored with methyl salicylate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it was labeled in part as indicated above, whereas it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed for it, and the statements on the carton and in the circular were false and fraudulent.

Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that each of the bottles was contained in a carton, within which was a circular, a copy of which was attached to the libel and made a part thereof, which said circular bore and contained statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which were false and fraudulent for the reason that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed therein for the article.

On June 12, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7319. Misbranding of Prescription 1000. U. S. * * * v. Three Dozen Bottles and Three Dozen Bottles of Prescription 1000. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10340. I. S. Nos. 2901-r, 2902-r. S. No. W-361.)

On May 15, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 3 dozen bottles and 3 dozen bottles of Prescription 1000, consigned by the Reese Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on September 13, 1918, and January 15, 1919, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of potassium permanganate.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that they were labeled in part on the cartons and in the circulars as a treatment for gonorrhœa and gleet, whereas they contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for them, and the statements on the cartons and in the circulars were false and fraudulent. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that each of the bottles of the articles was contained in a carton within which was a circular, a copy of which was attached to each libel and made a part thereof, which said circular bore and contained statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the articles and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which were false and fraudulent in that the articles contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for said articles.

On June 12, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7320. Misbranding of The Crossman Mixture. U. S. * * * v. 18 Dozen Bottles of The Crossman Mixture. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10358. I. S. No. 2380-r. S. No. W-365.)

On May 19, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 18 dozen bottles of Crossman Mixture, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped on January 14, 1919, and February 6, 1919, by C. L. Huisking, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Oregon, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of samples made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of essential oils, including cubebs and copaiba, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that it was represented to be a treatment of simple urethritis, gonorrhœa, and gleet, and that the statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it on the label, wrapper, and circular.

On August 20, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7321. Misbranding of Big G. U. S. * * * v. 24 Dozen Bottles of Big G. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10359. I. S. No. 2381-r. S. No. W-369.)

On May 19, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 24 dozen bottles of Big G, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped on November 7, 1918, by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the